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Effects of Word Acquisition on Completion of Cardiology Terminology

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses in detail the problem of acquiring words from other foreign languages into English, Russian, German, their nature, tasks, the impact of terminology and especially cardiological terminology on the acquired language, and its types such as transliteration, transcription, and calcification.

KEYWORDS: cardiology, cardiology dictionary, cardiology terminology, linguistics, classicism, terminological units, transliteration, transcription, calcification, anglicism.

Based on the results of the theoretical and practical analysis of the cardiology dictionary, we made our own classification of modern cardiology terminology based on linguistic origin:

- 1) classicisms of word acquisition adapted to the sound and morphological system of the national language, mastered at different levels; most of the classicisms of word acquisition actually perform the function of internationalism, that is, terms that received interlinguistic distribution in at least three languages from different language groups (for example, in Latin, Italian, French, English, German, Russian, etc.);
- 2) words borrowed from European and Eastern languages, some of which actually serve as internationalism;
- 3) historical names (the source in English cardiology terminology is Old English, in Russian cardiology terminology - Old Slavic, in German - Old German, etc.).

It should be noted that there are direct and indirect word appropriations. In the first case, words enter directly from one language to another, and in the second case, the words of one language fall into the third through the medium of another language.

Since the emergence of cardiology, including medical knowledge, it happened at different times in the territory of different countries (ancient Greece, Rome, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Holland, Japan, etc.), then part of the European medical terminology word characterized by the same linguistic sources of acquisition. However, as we mentioned earlier, acquired vocabulary is the result of language interactions, cultural influences, and social, economic, and political interactions. Based on this, it can be assumed that the level of influence of the above-mentioned sources will be different for English and Russian languages. An etymological analysis of cardiology terms in English has shown that the majority of adopted cardiology terms are Greek-Latin phrases or Latinisms. In addition, this group includes not only whole terms, but also elements of Greek-Latin origin, which later formed new lexical units, neo-Latinisms.

The assimilated words of the Latin vocabulary are mainly associated with three events in the history of the English people: the Roman rule (from the 1st century to the 5th century AD), the adoption of Christianity in England (VI-VII centuries) and the development of science and culture during the Renaissance (XV-XVI centuries).

This information can be shown by the example of the "core" of cardiology terminology, its main terms: atrium (XVI, from Latin "atrium") predserdie-partial, chamber (XIII, from Latin "camera") camera, muscle (XVI, from Latin "musculus") myshtsa- muscles, stenosis (XIX, from Greek "stenosis") stenosis, valve (late XIV, from Latin "valva") valve, ventricle (late XIV, from Latin "ventriculus") ventricle, etc.

Thus, based on the etymological analysis of English terminological units of our sample, it was found that Greek-Latin word acquisitions in English cardiology terminology make up 90.8% of the total number of studied terms (according to our classification - classicisms).

The second group consists of borrowing words from European and Eastern languages. The French language occupies a central place among these sources. According to our data, their number does not exceed 5%; one part of these conditions is represented by direct appropriations, and the other by indirect appropriations. Thus, the following terms were transferred from French to English:

alignment (XVIII, "arrangement in a line," from Fr. alignment, formed in M.Fr. from aligner) vypryamlenie-tekislash, allergic (XX, from allergy + -ic; cf. Fr. allergique) allergicheskiy-allergic, block (XIV, "solid piece", from O.Fr. bloc "log, block") zakuporka-bloklash, bruit (XVI, "rumor, tiding", from Fr. bruit (p.), from bruire "to make noise, roar,") noise, as well as cord kletochnyy stolbik-cell column, discomfort nedomoganie-discomfort, disease bo-lezn-disease, failure dostatochnost-deficiency, graft transplantant, implantation vjivlenie- implantation, notch vyrezka, procedure procedure, slice srez, Lutembacher Lutembashe, Marfan Marfan, Teissier Tesse; Indirectly through French, terms of Greco-Latin origin entered English cardiology terminology:

accident (XIV, "an occurrence, incident, event," from O.Fr. accident (XII), from L. accidentem) trauma-injury, active (XIV, from O.Fr. actif (XII), from L. activus) aktivnyy-active, adherent (XIV c., from M.Fr. adhérent, from L. adhaerentem) srashchenny-feared, also anemic anemichnyy-low blood, arch svod-set, arrest ostanovka-stop, branch vetv-network, dysfunction dysfunction, effusion vypot, function function, interval interval-interval, mitral mitral-ny-mitral, etc.

Borrowings from other existing languages are very few, and almost all word units are personal names, so they must be considered within a phrase, because outside of it they lose the status of a term.

From the German language, we noted four terms of word acquisition (enzyme, Dressler's syndrome, Eisenmenger's syndrome, Friedreich's symptom), only three eponymic combinations from Russian to English cardiology terminology (Sirotkin's symp-tom, Kukoverov's symptom, Popov's symptom), two lexical units from Italian (balloon, risk), d' Acosta syndrome from the Spanish eponym, Purkinje's fiber from the Czech eponym, Takayasu's syndrome from the Japanese eponym.

The above appropriations account for more than 1% of the total number of cardiology terms in our English sample, but they cannot be excluded from the field of linguistic research because they are as important nominative markers as any eponym.

The third group consists of terms that have passed from Old English to Modern English (according to our classification - local names). Such borrowed words are few and amount to less than 3%:

- blood (from O.E. blod) krov- blood, bundle (from O.E. bynde) puchok plam, clot (from O.E. clott) sgustok- clot, heart –serdtse- heart, layer- sloy layer, lead -otvedenie- withdrawal, opening - tverstie - opening, stitch shov- stitch, thrill -trepet- interesting and others.

Now let's consider the question of how to master the vocabulary terms in cardiology terminology in English.

It is known that the main methods of word acquisition in the dictionary are transliteration, transcription and calcification.

Analyzing the linguistic component of cardiological terminology in the framework of our research, we identify 4 principles of word acquisition:

- 1) the principle of transliteration, by which we mean not only the transfer of a foreign word using the letters of the native language, but also such a method when word acquisition moves from one letter system to another. As a result, we divide the principle of transliteration into:

Transliteration surgery french. surgery));

- respelling (respelling (transferring the letter structure of the borrowed word in the source language through the alphabet of the borrowing language based on a different letter system, for example, from Latin to Cyrillic (russk. isorythme <— fr. isorythme)).
- 2) The principle of transcription, the sound form of the received word is preserved in the receiving language.
 - 3) the principle of assuming that the associative meaning and structural model of a word or phrase is acquired. In calculation, the components of the acquired word or phrase are translated separately and combined according to the pattern of the foreign word or phrase. As a result of calcification, tracking papers are created, for example: English. immobility lat. akinesia.
 - 4) The principle of citation (citation), which is often used when there are no graphic means necessary to convey the letter or sound content of the borrowed word in the language from which the word is borrowed. As a rule, if it is impossible to apply the principles of transliteration and transcription, the principle of citation is used (English d'Acosta Spanish d'Acosta).

The study of the factual material showed that transliteration is the leading method of filling the cardiology terminology in English. Almost 100% of the total number of terms studied in our research (1150 out of 1137) were loanwords in English using it.

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